## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

## FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

-vs-

Case No. 19-CR-84-JDP

URSULA WING,

Madison, Wisconsin July 10, 2020

Defendant.

1:32 p.m.

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT OF VIDEOCONFERENCE SENTENCING HELD BEFORE CHIEF U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE JAMES D. PETERSON

## APPEARANCES:

For the Plaintiff:

Office of the United States Attorney BY: DANIEL GRABER Assistant United States Attorney 222 West Washington Avenue, Suite 700 Madison, Wisconsin 53703

For the Defendant:

Law Office of Christopher T. Van Wagner BY: CHRISTOPHER T. VAN WAGNER 110 East Main Street, Suite 705 Madison, Wisconsin 53703

Also appearing:

URSULA WING, Defendant
JESSICA SHEETS, U.S. Probation Officer

Jennifer L. Dobbratz, RMR, CRR, CRC U.S. District Court Federal Reporter United States District Court 120 North Henry Street, Rm. 410 Madison, Wisconsin 53703 (608) 261-5709

(Proceedings called to order at 1:32 p.m.)

2.3

THE CLERK: The United States District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin is now in session. District Judge James D. Peterson presiding.

Case No. 19-CR-84, the *United States of America v. Ursula Wing*, called for sentencing.

May we have the appearances, please.

MR. GRABER: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Dan Graber on behalf of the United States.

THE COURT: Good afternoon.

MR. VAN WAGNER: Good afternoon, everybody, including the judge. Ursula Wing appears by Zoom video. She has muted her microphone at my suggestion. Chris Van Wagner appears with her for sentencing today this way, and we consent to this.

THE COURT: Very good. Good afternoon to both of you.

I'll also note that Jessica Sheets, the probation officer who prepared the presentence report, is also on the call with us.

As Mr. Van Wagner indicated, we're proceeding by video teleconference. I think I got a written consent to this, but I'm going to put it on the record as well. I've made a determination for the court as a whole that it's not safe to hold in-person hearings without imposing an undue risk to the safety of the participants, and I find that that's true in this case in particular. But we can proceed this way only if Ms.

Wing agrees to it.

2.3

So, Ms. Wing, I want to make sure you understand you've got the right to appear before me in person for your sentencing. Do you understand that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I understand.

THE COURT: And you're willing to waive your personal appearance and proceed by video teleconference?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am.

THE COURT: That's how we'll proceed then.

Here are the materials I've reviewed in connection with the sentencing: I've got the presentence report, statements that there were no objections to the guideline calculations from both sides, but both sides offered some factual clarifications, which I believe are reflected in the addendum and the revised presentence report, which I also have. I've got the sentencing memorandum in two chapters from Mr. Van Wagner on behalf of the defendant. I've got the government's response and then a rejoinder from Mr. Van Wagner as well. I've got the defendant's written allocution and letters in support of Ms. Wing, and thanks to those who took the time to write to me. I appreciate having the benefit of that input.

Let's make sure I didn't miss anything. Mr. Graber, anything else on your side?

MR. GRABER: That covers it.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Van Wagner, anything else on the

defense?

2.3

MR. VAN WAGNER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Wing, I need to make sure that you have reviewed the presentence report, the addendum and the revised presentence report, and that you discussed those documents with your lawyer. Have you done that?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did.

THE COURT: Do you have --

Let me ask this, Mr. Van Wagner, first: Have the factual clarifications that you proposed been adequately reflected in the revised report?

MR. VAN WAGNER: Yes, Your Honor. Ms. Sheets has done a very fine job with that.

THE COURT: All right. Very good.

Then I'll ask you, Ms. Wing, do you have any other concerns with the presentence report?

THE DEFENDANT: No, I don't.

THE COURT: I will adopt the facts in the presentence report as the facts on which I'll base my sentence. I'll accept the plea agreement. The offense of conviction adequately reflects the defendant's criminal conduct. The plea agreement does not undermine the statutory purposes of sentencing, and in determining the defendant's sentence, I will take into consideration the advisory sentencing guidelines and the statutory purposes of sentencing that are set out in the

statutes at Title 18, United States Code, Section 3553(a).

There was an objection from the government on the financial profile, but I believe that that has all been resolved and corrected in the revised report.

Mr. Graber, do you agree with that?

2.3

MR. GRABER: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Because we're in agreement on the guidelines, I've reviewed the calculation, and I find that the revised report correctly calculates the guidelines. So I'll just ask us to confirm that we're all in agreement on where we landed, and that is that we have a total offense level of 12, criminal history category is I, which means that Ms. Wing has an advisory guideline imprisonment range of ten to 16 months.

Mr. Graber, are we right about that?

MR. GRABER: Agreed, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And, Mr. Van Wagner?

MR. VAN WAGNER: We also agree.

THE COURT: All right. That's where the guidelines take us. Let's find out then if the parties have further input on what sentence I should impose.

Mr. Graber, I'll begin with you.

MR. GRABER: Your Honor, I did file the written sentencing memo, and I'll stand on that. I would just -- with regards to the defense rejoinder to that, I just want to clarify the point I made in the sentencing memo with regards to the

numbers not being right the first time around. There seems to be an issue as to whether that was done intentionally or not. From our position, Your Honor, everything that we saw was that that was the case. Now apparently they're coming back and saying that wasn't the case and that probation may have not seen the numbers.

My only point is if you look at Record No. 36, the letter that was filed on June the 12th by the defense, that is their position saying, yeah, that number was wrong, it's understated. The asset now, even though it was part of the estate, it's now her asset, and so, you know, the assets need to be increased by that amount, and now she's got a net worth of 931 grand as opposed to a negative 84 grand. So that's where we were coming from when I was making that argument in my sentencing memorandum, that if it wasn't a problem before, then why send an updated version of the numbers, and that was only after the government pointed out, hey, wait a minute, you've got this negative net worth, and you're not listing an asset that you --you know, you're listing the liability but not the asset because you're saying it's a number -- well, it's part of the estate's assets. It's not my assets yet.

And the other thing we had is it's simply them saying she's only getting one half of it. There's nothing -- there was nothing submitted saying what the split was with the inheritance. It's my understanding, according to the PSR,

there's three kids, so there's her, there's Michael, and there's Richard, and we don't have any records in terms of how that was split or whether she's -- the records that were sent with Mr. Van Wagner's latest filing here, 48-3, shows that the income coming in from that rental property is 18 grand a month, the mortgage is 3,500, so you've got a profit coming out on this thing just based on that, so that's one thing I wanted to point out.

The other thing is if -- we pointed out the liquid net assets of 503,000, 504,000 to be able to pay that down. If you even cut that in half, it's 252 grand. You take out the 62 for the forfeiture, which we don't argue -- we're not arguing that's punishment -- you've got 190, almost 200 grand in liquid assets, and a \$55,000 fine is just a fourth of that, Your Honor. And so it seems a bit rich to say, "Hey, you're taking away my inheritance by hitting me with a fine that big," when the whole point you went into this illegal activity in the first place was to make money. So that would be my argument as to why that \$55,000 number is the appropriate number.

THE COURT: Well, just to be clear, Ms. Sheets was pretty forthright in acknowledging that it was her overlooking information that had been provided about the inheritance, or at least the value of the real estate, and the inheritance was not reflected in the original presentence report. So it's hard to really put the blame and infer that it was really deceptive at

the beginning. Incorrect, yes, but Ms. Sheets has kind of owned the overlooking of that, and as Mr. Van Wagner points out, there were a lot of really detailed financial records that really were supplied. So whether she has the resources is a separate question. I just don't think that there was anything deceptive about it on the first pass on the presentence report. But I understand your argument about the fine.

Anything else?

2.3

MR. GRABER: No.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Van Wagner, do you have anything to add?

MR. VAN WAGNER: This is the moment where I think maybe I should just keep my mouth shut, Judge, but I do want to say something --

THE COURT: That's the risk you take.

MR. VAN WAGNER: -- about the property. That's really hard to do, but Mr. Graber raised a point, and it's not relating to whether the error was intentional or deceptive. It relates to the ownership. In the 800 pages of linked documents that were made available to Ms. Sheets, Mr. Graber, first of all, had every right to inspect them and didn't.

Second, they included the will, the estate paperwork, all of the real estate paperwork, and when those numbers were submitted on that form in April, those numbers were still fluid because there were -- the estate was closing. So the updated

numbers are accurate.

I can't sit here and tell you, Judge, that Mr. Graber is correct that if there's \$18,000 in rent and \$3,500 in mortgage, that Ms. Wing is sharing one half or one-third of a profit of \$15,000 a month. That's a simplistic way to make it sound like she's making a lot of money, but if you have questions about her current income, she'll answer them. But we've tried to be completely forthcoming, and I think the 800 pages of documents are there if the U.S. Attorney's Office wanted to look at them. I would say this: Ms. Wing is certainly in a better financial position with her father having left the inheritance and having finished much of the estate work. It's still moving, and that certainly was always the case, but the numbers were clarified with our submission.

This is what I do want to say: Her income now is new, and what I mean by that is she worked in two industries. She worked in information technology, and she's been out of that for a while, and she's worked in construction. The construction part of her employ is new, and she's starting a business. She estimates that, like most businesses in a normal world, one which we don't currently inhabit fully, it takes three to five years to make a business go. So she is bleeding thousands of dollars a month literally out of the corpus of her inheritance and her funds, and she's tried to keep that as low as possible. The hope is to make the business a go. Whether she ever gets

back into information technology or not is an unknown.

2.3

But as a practical matter, the money, while seemingly a large number, does not make her rich, does not make her wealthy, and certainly gives her the ability to deplete it to pay whatever fine this court orders, but I don't think one at the very top end of the range is merited here. I think moderation would be the key because, although it's not punishment, the forfeiture itself does reflect more than just what was the hundred percent markup or 50 percent profit on the revenues the government tracked. And so from that perspective it essentially amounts to a punitive total, though certainly agreed and subject to forfeiture, because it takes away the investment she made of about \$30,000 to obtain and set up and distribute pills illegally. So there's punishment.

I also want to -- something has been on my mind about criminal prosecution in general, and this is where I want to finish, Judge, and I really mean that. What lies ahead for Ursula is problematic in terms of her future income. She's smart, she's very hard working, she's industrious, she's educated, and she's skilled, but in the two industries where she pursues income, there are two major roadblocks that now arise from her conviction. One is the fact of the felony conviction, which people will be readily able to find, and, second, it's really not a surprise that in this day and age anybody who wishes to employ you, whether it be as a contractor or an

2.3

employee, Googles you. Well, we know what's going to come up, that she's a convicted felon, that she was brought to court in Wisconsin and was convicted of breaking the law in the ways we have all agreed she did.

Those are hurdles whose measure are hard to take. I know Ursula is a survivor, and she'll work hard, but they're real, and those, along with the situation resulting from the pandemic, simply mean that while even in Madison, much less New York, that sum is certainly comfortable, it's not a wealth, and the Court should simply exhibit whatever quality of mercy it can in mitigating the fine in light of her full acceptance of responsibility, which I think I put in writing and stand behind.

And we didn't really want to get into a political discussion. We don't intend to. That was never the point, but I thought it was important, as did Ursula, that the Court understand some of the backdrop that brought her here, and that's why she gave you such a lengthy advance allocution knowing, as she did, that that would give Mr. Graber a chance to take a couple licks at it even before we walked in today, and he did. But that being said, she's told me to let you know that she's prepared to answer any questions, but she would like to rely upon that allocution.

Finally, I would be remiss if I did not finish by saying I do commend Ms. Sheets and really appreciate the extra effort she had to put in here to straighten things out. And thank you,

Jessica.

2.3

That's all I have today, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

All right. Ms. Wing, you've got the right to address the Court before I decide what your sentence would be. You don't have any obligation to say anything else, but if you have anything to add, I would like to hear it. I did see that you had some reaction to Mr. Graber's comment about your finances, but the floor is yours.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, I had not planned to make any further statement beyond my written statement that was previously filed, but I would like to point Mr. Graber and Chris and yourself to the P&L statement that I submitted along with the bank statements regarding the property. I'm not sure where Mr. Graber is getting those numbers, but it's all in the, you know, 800-page link that I think everyone has access to the login of, and, you know, last year it was a net loss. I'm hoping to improve that. Just that point to clarify, and then otherwise I think I'd like to just rely on my written statement.

THE COURT: Well, if you would, just address the point that Mr. Graber made. Let me say this, by the way: I don't entertain any doubts about the fact that you share the real estate and one of the accounts with your brother and that you have only a half interest in that amount. So that's -- Ms. Sheets has that in the presentence report. I don't have any

2.3

doubts about that. But Mr. Graber makes the point that the real estate produces \$18,000 in rent against a mortgage of only \$3,500, so that leaves lots of income per month. I don't know if you are prepared to just explain that.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. I'm not sure where that 18,000 is coming from because the rent roll is -- it's a little over 9,000. Maybe he can tell me where that 18 comes from, and, again, that's in the P&L statement and the bank statements. And, you know, I pay a superintendent who works on it \$880 per month. It depends on how many weeks in that month. There's also one to 2,000 worth of utility bills, so that's rolled into the cost of rent. We don't bill that individually, which is also in the tenant leases that I submitted in the link to Ms. Sheets.

So, you know, it produces -- you know, now we've gotten it to a modest income. Last year it was a net loss, and it's improving, but, you know, the amount I'm able to pay myself from what's left over is \$1,500 per month, which is a small fraction of my expenses here. So, again, I would point you to the documentation. I think that's the best clarification.

THE COURT: All right. All right. All right. Anything else?

THE DEFENDANT: No. I think that's all.

THE COURT: We haven't really talked about the offense much, and you had a pretty full written allocution about it, so

I have your perspective on it. I guess I wanted to clarify one thing: One of the reasons we're here really is the event that triggered the investigation, as I understand it, was the event of the person in Wisconsin who surreptitiously gave the dose of the first drug to his girlfriend in an attempt apparently to end her pregnancy. And this is really a corollary issue to our case here. He's being prosecuted in the state, but my understanding is that the first drug would trigger an abortion in maybe 40 percent of the cases, but it's highly effective when combined with the second drug but that on its own it does trigger abortion in a certain number of cases.

THE DEFENDANT: Can I respond?

THE COURT: Yeah.

2.3

are that Misoprostol alone, which is the second drug, has an 85 percent efficacy rate, and then when combined with Mifeprex administered orally 24 to 72 hours earlier, that jumps up to 95 percent. I don't know of anyone that administers only Mifeprex. I don't have any efficacy information on that, but it's just not done.

THE COURT: Just based on my reading when I saw the information and the issue that was raised with the sentencing memo that what he had done couldn't possibly have produced the outcome of the abortion in the woman who was carrying his child, I had read during development when it was first used as a

2.3

single-dose drug, that it was effective maybe in 40 percent of the cases. It's really neither here nor there I think in terms of our discussion, although I understand that there are many people who hold the view that the treatment regime that's required by the FDA is unduly rigorous and that the combination of the drugs for a medication-induced abortion is safe and should be more readily available. But the crime more broadly is selling a drug that is not approved by the FDA, and that does entail some risks. One of the risks is that a person like Mr. -- Schmidt [verbatim] I guess is his name -- would make an unauthorized use of the drug because the distribution in the manner that you distributed it is relatively uncontrolled, and so somebody could do some malfeasance with it.

The second concern is that, and you shared this concern because the testing regime that you had was simply to try out the drugs on yourself before you sold them, but that that is certainly not what we would expect as the standard for drugs that are distributed to the public and that it was an effort on your part to mitigate the risk that you were distributing drugs from a source that you didn't know well but that that did impose some risk on the public because, as you said, you weren't really prepared or equipped to do the kind of testing that would normally be done before a drug is sold to the public. So even apart from the understandable objection to the legal regime, the fact that you distributed the unregulated and untested

medication to the public is of concern.

I'll take your response if you have one on that point.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. Yeah, I acknowledge that those are risks, and I don't think there's ever a point I felt that they should not be regulated. Like, I think they should. I think every shipment that comes into the U.S. should have a random sample tested and, ideally, the test results published before distribution. I'm not sure if that happens with all sources approved or unapproved. But, no, I acknowledge that, and I don't think -- I think it's a burden on women. The uncertainty of where you're getting it causes an enormous amount of stress, so I'm in agreement that these things should be tested and regulated. I think women should have access to regulated, tested medicine.

THE COURT: And let me ask you straight out the question that I think is posed by the sentencing submissions that I have here: Are you going to do this again? Are you sufficiently deterred?

THE DEFENDANT: No, I'm not doing it again.

THE COURT: I mean, I take it as a serious question because I believe you're resolute in your view that you provided a valuable component of health care to women who needed it.

THE DEFENDANT: Well, you know, there are certain political views that I hold. I think there's a big difference between disagreeing with a policy or feeling that maybe our

2.3

system does not adequately serve certain constituents, especially the poor, and acting on those things. You know, ultimately this hasn't been worth it. This has been really stressful. That's all.

THE COURT: All right. All right. Here's what I'm going to do with the sentence: Neither side has asked for a term of incarceration, and I don't think that would be necessary here. The factors that I have to consider in setting a sentence include punishment, and there are times when incarceration is warranted. Even though there are many collateral consequences to a felony conviction, sometimes that's just not enough punishment. But here I think that there's really no factor that compels me to impose a term of incarceration on Ms. Wing. The only one I think that could arguably -- I guess there's two: One, there's not enough punishment involved if I don't send her to prison or, two, that she's not sufficiently deterred.

I'm persuaded that she's deterred from future conduct.

When I look at what has happened to her, there's a financial component to the sentence that I impose; there's the collateral consequence of a felony conviction, which is punitive; and there's the stress of the prosecution. And I acknowledge that in many cases, I mean, that's sort of a baseline of what happens when there's a felony prosecution, and in some cases even that isn't enough in terms of punishment or really deterrence. But I'm persuaded that the prosecution itself with its corollary

2.3

effects is sufficiently punitive, and I'm persuaded that it's very unlikely that Ms. Wing is going to reoffend. I'll note too that she has no other criminal history. So in terms of that component of the sentence, I don't think there's any need to impose any term of incarceration.

Mr. Graber raised the issue of what effect I should give to the fact that Ms. Wing is a single mom. That too wouldn't immunize her from a term of incarceration or from any other punishment, but it is a factor, I think, probably in every sentence. I have many people who go to prison despite the impact that it will have on their children, so it's not an inconsiderable issue as far as I'm concerned, but it's not the reason that I'm not sending Ms. Wing to prison.

And so I will impose a term of probation of two years, and that will be subject to the conditions -- most of the conditions that are proposed and justified in the presentence report. I am not inclined to impose the drug testing provision. That's normally a term of probation, but I see no meaningful substance abuse history with Ms. Wing, and so particularly under the current circumstances with the coronavirus, it just seems to me to be really unnecessary kind of in the first place to impose a drug testing requirement, but given the complexities of administering a drug testing regime under coronavirus conditions, it seems to be a real unnecessary waste of resources.

So other than Condition No. 15, which is the drug testing requirement, Mr. Van Wagner, do you have any objections in the conditions that are proposed?

MR. VAN WAGNER: (Inaudible).

2.3

THE COURT: I'm reading your lips and guessing that you're saying no, but let's confirm that.

MR. VAN WAGNER: Thank you. No, we have no objections. I reviewed them with my client, and we have nothing to add to that.

THE COURT: All right. And do you want me to read them or do you need any further justification?

MR. VAN WAGNER: We don't need further justification. We do not require the Court to read them aloud. We've had the opportunity to review them in two versions of the presentence report. Ursula knows what they are, and she can affirm that with a nod of the head if she likes.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So I won't read the conditions. It's tedious. It's more effective, I think, to go over them in writing anyway. So the only thing I'll say is they can be adjusted during the term of your probation if for some reason they need to be adjusted to your circumstances. You can make a motion to the Court to revise the conditions. You could also -- the government or the probation office can do the same thing. So those conditions can be changed, but those conditions 1 through 14 will govern your conduct in addition to the

2.3

mandatory conditions, which are that you shouldn't commit any more crimes, don't use controlled substances, provide a DNA sample. So those are the conditions.

I have already signed the order of forfeiture on the property that was forfeited, and then I don't know if the order that I signed included the \$61,753 forfeiture, which was the proceeds of the sale of the unlicensed medication. And I want to make an observation about it, and I think strictly speaking it's not really punitive in the nature of being strictly a fine, but I do recognize it has a punitive aspect to it here because it's the forfeiture not just of the proceeds of the sale but also the money that you spent to get the proceeds, and it's not in the nature of restitution in a tax case where you're just paying the amount that you owed anyway. So I do think that the \$61,000 forfeiture actually has a punitive aspect to it, and so as I calculate what additional fine should be appropriate, that's a factor that I'm considering as well.

I think that in light of your circumstances, I can't find that you're indigent and incapable of paying a fine, and so I'm obligated to, under those circumstances, impose a just fine. I don't think that a fine at the top end of the guideline range is really necessary for punishment, so the fine that I will impose will be \$10,000, near the low end of the guideline range. And I recognize that under your circumstances, I think if we thought about a global scale, you're a wealthy person, but I don't think

2.3

that you're really what I would think of as a wealthy person as I consider the fine to impose on you. I think that you're capable of living what many Americans would consider to be a comfortable lifestyle, but I don't think that you have a large amount of excess cash given the living expenses that you have and the expenses of taking care of your daughter. So I don't really think of you as a wealthy person, but I do think that you can afford a \$10,000 fine, and I think that in conjunction with the punitive dimension of the financial forfeiture that you're making, that provides sufficient punishment, and so that's the fine that I will order.

I also have to impose the \$100 special assessment, which is a requirement of any felony conviction, so I impose the \$100 special assessment.

Let's see if there's anything else that I have to recognize here in the sentencing. I covered the forfeiture amount.

And I believe that, based on the correspondence that I have from Mr. Van Wagner yesterday, I think the wire transfer has been initiated. I don't know -- I haven't gotten anything from the clerk's office saying that they've received the \$61,000 yet, but I did see that the wire transfer was initiated, so I gather that is in process.

The fine is due and payable immediately, and I will waive interest as long as the fine is paid within 30 days of today's sentencing.

2.3

There is no term of incarceration, so I don't know if the probation office has to notify any law enforcement agencies and the state attorney general of defendant's release to the community. She's not been incarcerated.

There was an appeal waiver on the -- on the -- in the plea agreement, and so, Ms. Wing, you've waived your right to appeal. If you believe that there's some residual right to appeal because you think your plea somehow was unlawful or involuntary, you have to file a notice of appeal within the deadlines, and that means within 14 days of entry of judgment in this case or within 14 days of any notice of appeal that would be filed by the government if the government were to appeal. If you can't afford the filing fee for the appeal, you can apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis, which means without paying the filing fee, and if you can't afford an attorney to represent you in the appeal, you could apply for court-appointed counsel to represent you at government expense.

I believe that we've got Count 2 to be dismissed; is that right, Mr. Graber?

MR. GRABER: Yes. That's correct.

THE COURT: Okay. Count 2 is dismissed then.

I think I have covered everything that I need to address in the sentence, but let's just make sure.

Mr. Graber, is there anything else I need to address?

MR. GRABER: No, Your Honor. I just want to make sure

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

2.3

24

25

you've announced the forfeiture of the money judgment in the amount of \$61,753, which I agree the wire has been made. should be hitting shortly. And you also signed the order this morning with regards to the forfeiture of the Apple iPhone and the Apple MacBook Pro, and so those would be forfeited as well. THE COURT: That's right. And I did sign the order on the MacBook and the iPhone. MR. GRABER: That's all I have, Your Honor. THE COURT: Mr. Van Wagner, anything else? MR. VAN WAGNER: No, Your Honor, other than appreciative of the fact that we could do this using the Zoom platform. THE COURT: Well, it's very efficient. I kind of prefer doing them in person. It seems appropriate given the dignity of the event to have everyone convene in the courtroom, but under the circumstances it's safer to do it this way, and it's quite efficient, so I'm happy to do it that way. Ms. Sheets, is there anything that I overlooked? OFFICER SHEETS: Your Honor, I was -- just for clarity's sake, are you waiving mandatory drug testing as well? THE COURT: Yes. I am waiving mandatory drug testing. OFFICER SHEETS: Okay. Thank you. THE COURT: All right. Thank you, all. MR. VAN WAGNER: Thank you. Have a good weekend. THE CLERK: This Honorable Court is adjourned.

1 (Proceedings concluded at 2:06 p.m.) 2 3 I, JENNIFER L. DOBBRATZ, Certified Realtime and Merit Reporter in and for the State of Wisconsin, certify that the 4 5 foregoing is a true and accurate record of the proceedings held 6 on the 10th day of July, 2020, before the Honorable 7 James D. Peterson, Chief U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Wisconsin, in my presence and reduced to writing in 8 9 accordance with my stenographic notes made at said time and 10 place. 11 Dated this 18th day of August, 2020. 12 1.3 14 15 16 17 /s/ Jennifer L. Dobbratz 18 Jennifer L. Dobbratz, RMR, CRR, CRC Federal Court Reporter 19 20 21 22 2.3 24 The foregoing certification of this transcript does not apply to any reproduction of the same by any means unless under the direct control and/or direction of the certifying reporter. 25